

# HOME OFFICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Summary of Research  
in Progress and of Research  
supported by Grant

APRIL 1970

## FOREWORD

The Criminal Justice Act 1948 authorised the Home Secretary to conduct, or support financially, research into the causes of delinquency, the treatment of offenders and matters connected therewith. From 1951 onwards, grants were made to various universities. In 1957, the Home Office Research Unit was established to initiate and carry out its own research and to extend the assistance given to outside research bodies. The Research Unit's responsibilities were further extended by the Childrens and Young Persons Act 1963, which included provision for expenditure on research into child care and adoption, and more recently by the Race Relations Act 1968 in respect of research on race relations.

Universities and other institutions considering research projects of possible interest to the Home Office are invited to get in touch with the Director of Research and Statistics, to whom any applications for grant should also be addressed.

This booklet gives brief particulars of research projects in progress in the Research and Statistics Department of the Home Office or supported by Home Office grants. ~~It was originally published by the Home Office in 1968.~~

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PART I  
CURRENT RESEARCH  
BY THE  
HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT

## A. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

### A.1 FINE ENFORCEMENT IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Mrs F. H. Simon  
P. Softley

Dates  
1968 - 1970

A survey of an approximately random sample of persons fined in magistrates' courts throughout England and Wales in 1967 (before the Criminal Justice Act 1967 came into force) and a similar sample fined in 1968. These samples have been followed up for one year after imposition of fine, to study payments made, enforcement action taken and differences in practice (if any) resulting from the Criminal Justice Act 1967. The data were gathered by postal questionnaires sent to magistrates' courts. A pilot study was carried out in March and April 1969, and the main sample, involving 424 courts and 2482 questionnaires, was despatched in May 1969: a 90% response was achieved.

### A.2 REMAND PRACTICES AT SELECTED MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Mrs F H Simon

Dates  
1969 - 1970

This small study of remand practices in selected magistrates' courts within the Metropolitan Police District aims to assess the effect of sections 18 to 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 covering the use of bail and custody. Samples of cases remanded before and after the Act came into force are being examined in Metropolitan Police District records. Later, court staff may be interviewed about the working of the Act.

### A.3 STUDY OF SENTENCING PRACTICE

Dr. W. H. Hammond

L. H. Sebba - formerly research officer; completing report while assistant lecturer at Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Dates  
1965 - 1970

Sentences passed during 1959 at magistrates' courts, and during 1964 at magistrates' and higher courts, are being analysed in an attempt to assess the importance attached by the courts when passing sentence to such factors as the offender's age and sex, the circumstances of the current offence and the offender's previous record. A report is in preparation.

## B. CRIME AND CRIMINALS

### B.1 STUDIES OF CRIMINAL HISTORIES

Dr. W. H. Hammond

Dates  
1962 - 1971



In the course of various research studies, the Research Unit has obtained details of the criminal histories of samples of offenders of all ages. Some of the samples also include social and psychological information.

These samples have been followed up for varying periods and, by a comparison of one group with another, it is hoped to identify patterns of progression with which individual offenders may then be identified, preferably at an early stage in their career. As well as providing the means for making prognoses and suggestions for treatment, the samples will be used to study the sentencing practice of the courts and to evaluate the effect of different sentences upon the individual's subsequent career.

Four main features are being investigated -

- (a) at what stage different types of offence appear in the offence record;
- (b) the probability that a given offence, once it has been committed, will be repeated;
- (c) at what stage and for what kinds of offence different sentences are first imposed;
- (d) what special characteristics (if any) distinguish the early offence behaviour of those who subsequently become persistent offenders from those who do not.

## C. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

### C.1 ADOPTION STATISTICS SURVEY

Mrs E. Grey

R. M. Blunden - The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys:  
Social Survey Division

Dates  
1965 - 1970

The available statistics on adoption do not give enough information about the working of the system. Accordingly, the Home Office Research Unit has conducted a survey in collaboration with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The main source of data was court records, supplemented by information from local authorities and adoption societies. A draft report has been completed.

### C.2 DETENTION CENTRES - AN EVALUATION OF THREE MONTHS AND SIX MONTHS SENTENCES

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
Miss S. E. Field  
Miss M. E. Taylor

Dates  
1969 - 1970

The aims of this study are to -

- (a) identify and describe characteristics of offenders sentenced respectively to three and six months periods of detention centre training;

- (b) assess the relative value of the three and six month sentences, using reconviction rates as the criterion of success, and taking into account the difference between the boys sentenced to the two lengths of training; and
- (c) assess the relative effectiveness of each detention centre, using reconviction rates as the criterion of success and taking into account the different types of boys sent to the centres.

### C. 3 GIRLS APPEARING BEFORE A JUVENILE COURT

Miss J. Price

Dates  
1967 - 1970

An earlier study of girls sentenced to borstal or detention centre training showed that many had first appeared before the court at a very early age. Those girls who were then received in borstal or detention centres were a very selected group, and it was decided that a description of a wider group of girls was needed in order to know what selective factors were operating before girls received institutional treatment.

The present study covers all girls of 14 to 16 years, appearing before a juvenile court during a period of 18 months, and information has been obtained on family circumstances, offence histories, school records etc. A sample of girls from a comprehensive school has been interviewed for comparison. All the interviews and most of the analysis have been completed. A report is being drafted.

### C. 4 THE WEST HAM JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
Miss S. E. Field  
Miss M. E. Taylor

Dates  
1962 - 1970

A descriptive study of children placed under the supervision of juvenile liaison officers during the first four years of the West Ham scheme. It examines the reasons for referral, the type of child referred, and the nature of the supervision given. Part of the sample was followed up for two years.

### C. 5 COMPARISON OF SIXTEEN YEAR OLD BOYS ADMITTED TO SENIOR APPROVED SCHOOLS AND BORSTALS IN 1965

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
Mrs J. Jones  
Miss M. E. Taylor

Dates  
1966 - 1970

A comparison of the characteristics, criminal histories and social backgrounds of sixteen year old boys admitted to approved schools and borstals in 1965, and of reconvictions during a period of about a year after release. A draft report has been prepared.

## C.6 ABSCONDING FROM APPROVED SCHOOLS

Dr. R. V. G. Clarke

D. N. Martin (Senior Psychologist, Red Bank  
classifying school)

Dates

1968 - 1970

This research is an attempt to identify variables implicated in absconding from approved schools. The samples of absconders studied entered the schools between 1960 and 1967.

The research is in three parts:

- (a) personal characteristics which might clarify the aetiology of absconding, or might be useful in predicting absconders, are investigated;
- (b) the relationship with absconding of certain variables of school regime and the wider environment is explored; and
- (c) the role of conditioned learning in the development of absconding behaviour is examined

A first draft report has been written.

## C.7 APPLICATION OF THE JESNESS INVENTORY TO APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS

Miss J. W. Mott

Dates

1965 - 1970

The Jesness Inventory was developed in California as an instrument to be used in the evaluation of residential treatment for young offenders. A sample of 200 boys allocated to approved schools from Kingswood classifying school during 1966 was tested on the Inventory and their scores compared with those of the Californian standardisation samples. The scores of the approved school boys have been compared with those from boys attending comprehensive schools. The approved school sample was re-tested on the Inventory after twelve months at approved schools, and is being followed up for two years after release. The approved school sample has been followed up for further court appearances after release. A comparison is being made between the pre- and post-training Jesness Inventory sub-scale scores of those approved school boys who have subsequently been reconvicted and those who have not.

## C.8 A CONTROLLED TRIAL OF A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY REGIME IN AN APPROVED SCHOOL

Miss J. W. Mott

Dates

Dr. R. V. G. Clarke

1967 - 1970

D. B. Cornish



The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of the methods of social rehabilitation used by two houses of Kingswood training school, an intermediate approved school admitting boys aged 13 to 15. A selected sub-sample of the intake to the training school was randomly allocated between a house with a shared responsibility regime which utilised group discussion as a therapeutic agent, and a house with a conventional adult-directed regime. Unforeseeable practical difficulties curtailed the study before complete samples of boys were collected. Reports are being prepared on -

- (a) the problems of evaluating approved school treatment;
- (b) the methods of data collection; and the results obtained from the small samples of boys studied as regards psychological characteristics, response to regimes and progress after release.

#### D. NON CUSTODIAL TREATMENT

##### Research on probation, after-care and parole supervision

A continuing programme of probation and after-care research, started in 1962, is now carried out at the Manchester and Birmingham offices of the Research Unit. There have so far been nine publications.

##### D.1 TYPES OF OFFENDER AND TYPES OF TREATMENT

Dr. M. S. Folkard  
H. Barr  
Mrs. M. Carver  
M. B. Davies  
Mrs. K. Lyon  
Mrs. E. O'Leary  
Mrs. F. H. Simon

Dates  
1964 - 1972

A study was made of 736 male offenders aged 17 and under 21, put on probation in 1964 in eight probation areas (Inner London, Birmingham, Coventry, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield). The supervising officers kept records of the probationers' personal and social problems and of the treatment given.

In Sheffield Probation Area an experiment was carried out in which, using the research classifications, each probationer was allocated to the officer thought most capable of providing the type of supervision needed.

The supervision of all these cases was completed by the end of 1967. Following this, information about reconvictions was obtained. A report is in preparation.

## D.2 PREDICTION METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A STUDY OF YOUNG MEN ON PROBATION

Mrs. F. H. Simon

Dates  
1962 - 1970

The aim of this study was to produce a prediction instrument for young male probationers. Two samples were used: (a) a 1958 sample, with data from case records, analysed by a variety of methods, and (b) a 1964 sample, with data from probation officers' psychological assessments of their clients, analysed by three methods. The report includes an examination of the principles and purposes of criminological prediction studies, a comparative review of about thirty well-known ones, a comparison of types of predictive data and of statistical methods, and a discussion of why most studies, including the present one, have not succeeded in producing instruments of high predictive power.

A report is awaiting publication.

## D.3 INTERPERSONAL PERCEPTION BETWEEN PROBATION OFFICERS AND PROBATIONERS

Mrs. M. N. Carver

Dates  
1969 - 1972

It is a widely held assumption in social work that the success of treatment depends on the kind of relationship established between social worker and client. To examine one aspect of this relationship in probation a study of interpersonal perception was carried out. This was concerned with the probation officer's and the probationer's perception of (a) the relationship between them: (b) the aims, methods and effectiveness of probation; and (c) the probation officer's role. Twenty officers and 120 male probationers aged 17-20 years were interviewed separately, using a schedule designed for the purpose. Perceptions of officers and probationers were compared, and an attempt was made to identify different patterns of perceptions for different groups of offenders and for different groups of probation officers. A report is in preparation.

## D.4 INTERACTION IN PROBATION INTERVIEWS

Mrs. K. Lyon

Dates  
1964 - 1972

A further aspect of a relationship is defined by the ways in which two people interact with each other when they meet, and a study was carried out to examine, categorise and analyse what happens in the probation office interview in terms of the ways in which probation officer and probationer behave towards each other. Tape recorded interviews were obtained in respect of five officers who each recorded interviews with six different probationers, and five other officers who each recorded six consecutive interviews with one probationer. All the probationers were youths aged 17-20 years, and half of them were also included in the study



of interpersonal perception, so that the findings from the two studies could be directly compared. The results of a content analysis of the recorded interviews have also been related to other information about the probationers and about the treatment they received. A report is in preparation.

#### D.5 THE ENVIRONMENT AND PERSONALITY OF PROBATIONERS

M. B. Davies

Dates  
1969 - 1972

The study described at D.1 above made use of a categorisation of offenders based on both social and personality problems, but it was thought desirable to examine these categories in more detail and develop a more refined classification. An attempt was therefore made to identify areas of stress in the lives of probationers; to identify personality problems; and to show how each type of problem interacted with others, with the treatment given, and with the probability of subsequent reconviction.

A sample of 507 male probationers aged 17-20 was studied, using information obtained from questionnaires sent to probation officers and Jesness inventories completed by probationers. A validation of the findings is being carried out and the inquiry has been extended to male probationers aged 10-16 years. Two reports have so far been published, and three are in draft.

#### D.6 PROBATION HOSTELS

I. A. C. Sinclair

Dates  
1969 - 1971

Probation hostels provide a type of treatment for probationers clearly distinct from the usual treatment in the open. A preliminary survey showed large variations in the failure rates of different hostels, and that while living in a hostel boys, particularly those from poor homes, were less likely than formerly to commit offences. Further research investigated the cause of these variations, whether any effect of the hostels persisted after the boys had left them, how far the administrative structure of the hostels influenced the results, and whether there was an 'environmental' offender who was unlikely to offend in a hostel but likely to do so on his return home. Information was obtained about various groups of offenders from official records, interviews with staff, and informal observation. A report is awaiting publication.

#### D.7 AFTER-CARE UNITS

Miss B. Chapman  
M. Silberman  
I. A. C. Sinclair

Dates  
1967 - 1971

During the second half of 1967 it was decided to carry out a study of the three after-care units operating in London, Manchester and Liverpool. The survey was essentially an exploratory one and concentrated more on the operation of the units than on the clients who reported to them. The Inner London Probation and After-care Service had already collected some



statistics about voluntary after-care cases and these, together with statistics collected from samples of case papers at Manchester and Liverpool, were used to provide a quantitative assessment of the three units, on items of information such as intervals between clients leaving prison and reporting at the units, length of contact after release, numbers of pre-release interviews and help given to clients. In addition, a more qualitative and impressionistic study of the London unit was carried out by one research worker who tried to analyse the problems faced by the unit as well as describe its operation. He based his impressions on information in the case papers at London and on his previous experience of the work of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies. A report has been prepared.

#### D.8 AFTER-CARE HOSTELS

I. A. C. Sinclair & A. Leissner

Dates  
1967 - 1971

Recent developments in after-care have included an increase in the number of after-care hostels. Little is known about these hostels, and the Research Unit was asked by the Department to carry out a quick survey of readily available facts about them. This covered hostels receiving Home Office grant, and the whole exercise was completed in a period of six months. The survey looked in a general way at the aims the hostels set themselves and the problems they faced in achieving them. It covered the aims and conduct of the hostels, the problems encountered by the staff, the support received by the staff, and the turnover of residents. Methods of data-collection included analysis of official records, interviews with wardens, probation officers and residents, and a limited amount of observation. A report has been prepared.

#### D.9 TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF FIRST AND SECOND OFFENDERS

I. A. C. Sinclair  
Miss B. Chapman

Dates  
1968 - 1971

With a view to classifying offenders according to their after-care needs, use was made of existing information on samples of prisoners. The data included items on background social information, criminal record, and psychological test scores. Various analyses are being carried out with the object of constructing typologies relevant to after-care. A report has been prepared.

#### D.10 COMMUNICATION ABOUT AFTER-CARE

M. B. Davies  
W. McWilliams

Dates  
1970 - 1971

A brief study is being carried out in twelve prisons to discover how much prisoners claim to know about after-care facilities available.

#### D.11 TIME FACTORS IN SOCIAL ENQUIRIES

M. B. Davies  
Miss A. Knopf

Dates  
1969 - 1972

An exploratory study is being undertaken (a) to review national trends in the use of social enquiry reports by the courts, (b) to investigate the time spent in preparing social enquiry reports, and (c) to examine the relationship between time spent on social enquiry work and on other activities of probation officers. The first part of the project has been completed in the north of England, and a replication study is being carried out in the south.

#### D.12 HOMELESS OFFENDERS

M. B. Davies  
W. McWilliams

Dates  
1969 - 1972

This project is being undertaken jointly with the Liverpool Probation Service. Its primary aims are to explore the problems presented by homeless ex-prisoners, and to study the extent to which probation officers can help them with accommodation. A supplementary investigation is being made of homeless offenders when they appear before the courts for the first time.

#### D.13 PROBATION HOSTEL BOYS GOING HOME OR TO LODGINGS

M. B. Davies  
I. A. C. Sinclair

Dates  
1968 - 1972

Arising out of the study of probation hostels (D.6), this project will compare a sample of boys who return home after residence in a statutory hostel with a matched sample of boys who go into lodgings. It will test the hypothesis that boys returning to their home environment do worse than those in lodgings.

#### D.14 PAROLE SUPERVISION

M. B. Davies

Dates  
1968 - 1972

Supervising probation officers completed a questionnaire in respect of all parolees released between 1st April and 30th September 1968. This provided some basis information about the parolees' personal and social circumstances at the time of release, and an analysis of the data on the April releases was published in a journal in March 1970. A content analysis has been made of the treatment records in respect of the sample, and a second sample was gathered between April and September 1969. The problems presented by parolees when under supervision and the ways in which probation officers cope with them will be described.

#### D.15 ROLE OF THE SENIOR PROBATION OFFICER

Dr. M. S. Folkard  
A. M. Robbins

Dates  
1969 - 1974

The aim of the project to be carried out in the West Riding of Yorkshire is to study the role of the Senior Officer in relation to the structure and function of the probation office, to show the ways in which he contributes to achieving the objectives of the service, and to demonstrate how his role is affected by organisational change. Detailed studies are being made of role content, role perceptions and role change and, in addition, a special study of staff meetings will be made to examine styles of leadership in relation to the implementation of area policy.

#### D.16 HOME VISITING

A. J. Calder

Dates  
1969 - 1974

The aim of the study will be to determine the attitudes, role and influence of the probation officer in the probationer's home environment, and to assess the corresponding reactions of the family to probation and the probation officer. Use will be made of questionnaires administered verbally to officers and family members, and the research worker will accompany probation officers on home visits and undertake non-participant observation of interaction occurring between the officer and the family.

#### D.17 WITHDRAWAL OF TREATMENT

M. B. Davies  
Miss B. Chapman

Dates  
1970 - 1975

It is intended to conduct an experiment whereby specially selected good-risk probationers will be given less than the normal amount of supervision. The study is at the planning stage.

#### D.18 INTENSIVE TREATMENT EXPERIMENT

M. B. Davies  
C. H. Roberts

Dates  
1970 - 1975

By randomly allocating selected probationers to experimental and control groups, it is intended to extend the Research Unit's studies in the matching of types of offender to types of treatment. Programmes of intensive supervision will be devised to suit the needs of chosen clients, and the results will be evaluated. The study is in the planning stage.

#### THE MIDLANDS PROJECT

The complement of prison welfare officers was increased at Ashwell, Birmingham and Gartree prisons, in an attempt to determine the most useful role of such officers in relation to other members of the staff in



prisons and to probation officers, as well as to the prisoners. This arrangement started in January 1968, and three research projects (D19, 20 and 21 below) were set up in relation to it.

#### D.19 ORGANISATIONAL PROBLEMS OF PRISON WELFARE

I. A. C. Sinclair  
Miss M. J. Shaw

Dates  
1968 - 1970

The research workers have attended committees which discussed the problems of prison welfare at the different prisons, and studied the working of these committees and their reports. At Ashwell and Gartree prisons the welfare officers have carried out time-studies of their activities and, with the research workers' assistance, they undertook at Birmingham prison a series of studies of their own organisation. A report has been prepared.

#### D.20 AN EXPERIMENT IN SOCIAL WORK IN PRISONS

Miss M. J. Shaw

Dates  
1968 - 1970

A primary purpose of increasing the number of prison welfare officers was to enable them to give more attention to prisoners. At Ashwell and Gartree prisons a controlled experiment is being carried out to assess the effectiveness of intensive social work by welfare officers, and the extent to which response to such methods is related either to the social and personal characteristics of the prisoners or to their prison experience. A report is in preparation.

#### D.21 SOCIAL WORK WITH MEN SERVING SHORT SENTENCES

Miss J. Holborn

Dates  
1968 - 1970

A small experimental study has been carried out in Birmingham to identify the problems that arise when probation officers give intensive pre-release treatment to convicted men serving sentences of one to nine months. A subsidiary study is surveying the problems faced by such men as a result of imprisonment, and is assessing their use of, and attitudes to, help offered by the probation and after-care service. A report is in preparation.

### E. CUSTODIAL TREATMENT

#### E.1 THE EFFECT OF THE IMPRISONMENT OF WOMEN ON THEIR CHILDREN

Miss N. Goodman  
Miss C. Gibbs

Dates  
1967 - 1970

An examination of the situation of dependent children when their mother is imprisoned, based on a sample of 638 women, on remand or under sentence, received into Holloway prison in 1967. These women

were interviewed by a team from the Institute of Psychiatry, University of London, who allowed the Research Unit unrestricted access to the data. The Research Unit has analysed the data and completed a report.

## E.2 AFTER-CARE PROBLEMS OF GIRLS RELEASED FROM BORSTAL

Miss N. Goodman  
Miss J. Price

Dates  
1967 - 1970

The two main studies are of -

- (a) the after-care problems of girls in borstal in 1963, particularly those related to work and the ability to care for any dependent children: a report is in draft; and
- (b) the reconvictions of the same group of girls over a period of two years following release, and of another group who were discharged after being in borstal for a shorter period during 1966/67: a report comparing the reconviction rates of the two groups is in preparation.

## E.3 THE ESTIMATION OF RECONVICTION AMONG PRISONER GROUPS

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
C. P. Nuttall  
Miss E. E. Barnard

Dates  
1968 - 1970

This is a study of the reconvictions among released prisoners. The object is to estimate the risk to the public occasioned by the release of various kinds of prisoner and then to estimate the probable result of early release on parole and suitability for hostels, working-out schemes, and open prisons.

The most important sample consists of all releases during the first half of 1965 from sentences of over eighteen months, and contains over 2,300 cases. The data consist of criminal histories and certain social information from police reports as recorded at the Criminal Record Office. Various smaller samples of prisoners, on whom there is psychological and social information not available for the 1965 sample, are being used to supplement the main study.

For analysis purposes the 1965 release sample has been divided into -

Long sentence sub - group (4 years and over): An analysis of the material relating to prisoners who were eligible for the hostel scheme has been made and will be incorporated in the report on prison hostels (see E4 below);

Medium sentence sub-group (over 18 months, under 4 years): a more restricted coding schedule has been devised for use on the rest of the sample, approximately 1,750 cases, and is now being applied.

#### E.4 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE HOSTEL SCHEME FOR LONG SENTENCE PRISONERS

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
C. P. Nuttall  
Miss E. E. Barnard  
Mrs A. R. Frost  
Miss P. M. Lowry

Dates  
1964 - 1970

Part I of this study is based on the analysis of recorded information about samples of long sentence prisoners released from prisons or hostels between 1961 and 1968. It compares those selected for hostel accommodation with those released direct from the prisons, and includes a reconviction prediction study to assess the effectiveness of hostel and prison releases for different kinds of prisoner.

Part II is concerned with the working of the hostel system and includes a history of the hostel scheme, a study of the operation of the hostel selection boards, an analysis of the views of staff and inmates on the hostel scheme, and an investigation of failure rates in different hostels.

#### E.5 MURDERERS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Dr. C. Banks  
Dr. C. P. Wallis  
Miss J. Troop

Dates  
1969 onwards

This project is concerned with three samples of offenders. The first sample is composed of men convicted of murder between January 1952 and April 1957, and either executed, or sentenced to life imprisonment or detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure. The second is of murderers sent to Broadmoor between 1952 and 1955; and the third consists of the population of men serving life sentences, or detained at Her Majesty's Pleasure, for murder or diminished responsibility manslaughter, at the end of October 1969.

The investigation has so far provided descriptions of certain characteristics of normal and abnormal murderers, and a four-year follow up study has been made, from criminal records, of murderers who had been released from prison for over four years in June 1969. A comparison has been made between actual and expected reconviction rates, and reconviction has been compared with length of sentence served, number of previous convictions, age, and relationship to victim.

Three interim reports have been prepared and work is continuing.



## E.6 PRISON INDUSTRY

Dr. C. Banks  
S. R. Brody  
Miss A. Dunlop  
Mrs. B. Alexander  
R. M. Farrar

Dates  
1969 - 1970

The aim of this research was to examine factors related to the capacity and willingness of prisoners to work hard and effectively. The investigation included observation of workshops, of the availability of work and of allocation procedures, as well as the collection of data on prisoners' personal histories, interviews with them about their work, and the calculation of a simple productivity score. An interim report has been sent to the Prison Department.

## E.7 MEN ESCAPING FROM CLOSED, AND ABSCONDING FROM OPEN, PRISONS

Dr. C. Banks  
Miss P. Lowry

Dates  
1968 - 1971

The extent of absconding from open prisons has been examined in order that current rates of absconding may be compared with rates in previous years. The age, offence, length of sentence and criminal history of escapers and absconders have been compared with those of other prisoners in order to identify classes of men who appear consistently to present relatively high risks of absconding.

Five papers have been completed for internal circulation, and others are to be prepared.

## E.8 RECRUITMENT OF PRISON OFFICERS TO GOVERNOR GRADES

Dr. C. Banks  
Miss P. Lowry

Dates  
1969 - 1970

This study is being carried out to assist a Working Party appointed by the Home Secretary in February 1969 with the following terms of reference -

1. To recommend what changes are necessary to secure that over a period a one-tier system is introduced into the Prison Service in England and Wales and that meanwhile an increasing proportion of the vacancies in the governor class is filled from within the Prison Service; and for this purpose
2. to examine -
  - (a) what modifications are needed in the arrangements for the recruitment of prison officers, their conditions of entry and opportunities of promotion to assistant governor:

- (b) what improvements are needed in the facilities available to suitable prison officers wishing to prepare for such promotion; and
- (c) what steps are needed to remove any circumstances which may deter officers from seeking such promotion.

#### E.9 EVALUATION OF PAROLE

Dr. W. H. Hammond  
C. P Nuttall  
Miss E. E. Barnard  
Mrs. A. R. Frost

Dates  
1968 onwards

This research is concerned with two aspects of parole evaluation -

- (a) a study of the results of the parole system in its application to those eligible for parole under the Criminal Justice Act 1967, and
- (b) the way in which the system is administered.

This study aims to assess the effect of parole upon prison and upon recidivism.

The study of selection for parole will provide a comparison of prisoners selected and those rejected during the first years of the system's operation. An examination of the parole dossiers of all prisoners eligible for parole during the period is being made, in order to assess how far the recommendations of local review committees and the likelihood of selection by the Parole Board are affected by the circumstances of the current offence, the prisoner's past record and his recorded social circumstances. A comparison will be made between the probabilities of reconviction for those selected and those rejected.

#### E.10 AN EXPERIMENT IN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT OF YOUNG MEN REMANDED IN CUSTODY

Mrs. H. S. Anthony

Dates  
1968 - 1970

This project arose from a previous study - "Psychomotor behaviour as an index of personality of the young offender." The initial aim of the present project was to follow-up the findings of the previous research by a study of the relationship between psychomotor test behaviour and psychiatric diagnosis, particularly with reference to depression. A final report is in draft.

## F. DRUGS

### F.1 HEROIN ADDICTION AND CRIMINALITY

Miss J. W. Mott

Dates

Mrs. D. Hepworth - (Trent University)

1968 - 1971

This study is being carried out in collaboration with Mrs. D. Hepworth of Trent University, Ontario, Canada. The Home Office Research Unit has coded material extracted by Mrs. Hepworth from Home Office records on known addicts during 1954 to 1966 and is analysing data on the criminal histories of the members of the sample.

### F.2 JUVENILE DRUG OFFENDERS

Miss J. W. Mott

Dates

1967 - 1970

The aim of this study is to describe the social and delinquent characteristics of juveniles appearing on drugs charges before the Inner London juvenile courts, and other courts in the Inner London area, from January 1965 to December 1968. The Inner London Probation Service collaborated in collecting data.

## BY THE

## 23



1 MANSLAUGHTER

Mrs. E. H. Gibson  
S. Klein

Dates  
1970 - 1971

A statistical study of manslaughter from 1967 onwards, on the lines of "Murder 1957 to 1968". This will cover both offences and offenders.

2 TIME SPENT AWAITING TRIAL

Mrs. E. Gibson  
A. Weatherhead

Dates  
1966 - 1970

An investigation relating to higher courts in 1965 on the same lines as Chapter 1 of "Time Spent Awaiting Trial" (HMSO 1960). The tables have been completed but the report is not yet drafted.

3 REMANDS BY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Dr. C. M. Glennie  
Mrs. E. Oatham

Dates  
1968 - 1970

A limited statistical study covering all magistrates' courts and analysing by offence and criminal record persons remanded on bail or in custody prior to final adjudication by the magistrates, or to committal to a higher court for trial or sentence.

4 SUSPENDED SENTENCES

Dr. C. M. Glennie  
Mrs. E. Oatham

Dates  
1969 - 1970

This project involves a comparison of sentencing patterns for 1967 and 1968, with a view to showing the effect that the introduction of suspended sentences has had on the courts' sentencing policy: characteristics of, and the types of offences committed by, persons who were the subject of suspended sentences in 1968 have also been studied.

5 INDICTABLE OFFENCES INVOLVING FIREARMS

A. Weatherhead  
B. M. Robinson

Dates  
1969 - 1970

Offences in 1967 and 1968 have been analysed and a report prepared.

6 CRIME IN SUSSEX

R. T. Tudor  
Mrs. E. Oatham  
J. D. Fuller

Dates  
1969 - 1971

A study of the work of the Sussex Police Force during the three months ended 30th June 1969, with additional information about the Hove division of the force during the three months ended 31st December 1969. The material supplied during the pilot experiment in connection with the Report of the Departmental Committee on Criminal Statistics will be used together with additional background information supplied by the Sussex Police Force. The project will be carried out jointly by the Statistical Division and the Force.

# PART III CURRENT RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY HOME OFFICE GRANT

NOTE: The figure shown under "Grant" for each project is the estimated total grant for the duration of the project.



## A. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

### A.1 CONTESTED TRIALS AT HIGHER COURTS IN OXFORDSHIRE

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY: PENAL RESEARCH UNIT

Dr. N. Walker	Grant	Dates
Mrs. S. F. McCabe	£14,580	1968 -1971
R. F. Purves		

A study of the outcome of trials in Oxford City and County Quarter Sessions and Oxfordshire Assizes, with special reference to acquittal figures which follow pleas of not guilty. The project involves following cases from the committal stage to conviction or acquittal. This is being done partly by the study of depositions, partly by obtaining such information from police, solicitors and counsel as they feel able to give, and partly by the device of "shadow juries"

Approaches are to be made to a number of Recorders and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions outside Oxford in the hope that they will provide certain information about the nature of proceedings. The research team have studied 127 cases involving 158 dependants, in which the Court Order Paper showed that the accused had pleaded not guilty to one or all of the charges preferred against him.

### A.2 SENTENCING POLICY OF THE COURT OF APPEAL (CRIMINAL DIVISION)

London University: Department of Law, London School  
of Economics and Political Science.

D. A. Thomas	Grant	Commenced 1963,
	£1,790	reviewed annually

The object of this study of the general policies of the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal is to see what principles are emerging or being adopted, and at the same time to collect and analyse current decisions on the law. The study is based on all judgements on appeal between 1963 and 1968 (with a continuous review of decisions after 1968), and on changes in court policy following the Criminal Justice Act 1967. A report will be published in 1970. The analysis of current decisions of the Court will continue.

### A.3 PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

#### BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Professor G. Borrie	Grant	Dates
J. Varcoe	£562	1969 - 1970

Part IV of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 changed the financial basis on which legal aid may be granted. The courts now have power to require a legally aided person to make a contribution to the costs of the case according to his means.

The research will study how Part IV of the Act is working in the practice of four magistrates' courts in the West Midlands, and will examine applications for and grants of legal aid made in these magistrates' courts. It will therefore cover (a) summary proceedings before magistrates' courts, (b) committal proceedings, and (c) trials or other proceedings before courts of quarter sessions and assize.

#### A. 4 COMMUNICATION IN THE JUVENILE COURTS

##### SEYMOUR COMMITTEE

M. J. Power	Grant	Dates
	£1,294	1969 - 1971

The project aims to assess the effects of briefing families, before a juvenile court hearing, on the procedure followed by the court.

A pilot study has been carried out, and the present project aims at testing the hypotheses that -

- (a) briefed families contribute more to (as measured by an analysis of verbatim recordings of court proceedings), and recall more of, the court proceedings than families who have not been briefed; and
- (b) the impact of the court proceedings on the briefed families will be such that their children have a lower re-appearance rate, within a two-year follow-up period, than the children of non-briefed families.

The sample is composed of about 400 families of all children aged 10 to 16 making a first court appearance before any of four juvenile courts during a ten week period. The sample will be randomly divided into two groups; one will be briefed before the court hearing and the other not. For the follow-up, a sub-sample of 50 families will be randomly selected from each of the groups and interviewed six months after court appearance.

#### B. CRIME AND CRIMINALS

##### B. 1 CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME

##### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

H. P. F. Swinnerton-Dyer	Grant	Dates
G. N. G. Rose	£3,120	1967 - 1970

An exploration of the possibility of classifying crime according to the circumstances in which it occurs. The main emphasis is on offences of burglary, theft and malicious damage.

The project is based upon the routine data on crime recorded by the Hertfordshire police, in whose area an experimental recording scheme was initiated by the Home Office in 1964. An initial survey was carried out of crimes recorded in Hertfordshire in the first six months of 1965, and the project was then extended so that a smaller sample of the 1965 crimes might be studied more intensively. A classification involving some fifty different types of property crime was devised from this smaller sample, and an experiment was carried out to test whether this classification could be incorporated into the routine system of crime recording.

## B.2 FINE DEFAULTERS

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Dr. R. F. Sparks

Grant  
£2,260

Dates  
1967 - 1970

This project involves a study of -

- (a) a sample of cases dealt with at Birmingham magistrates' court, in order to see what action is taken to enforce the payment of fines; and
- (b) two samples of fine defaulters received into Winson Green prison.

## B.3 STUDIES OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The Institute of Criminology, under its Director Professor Sir Leon Radzinowicz, is to make a survey and analysis of research already undertaken or in progress on the subject of crimes of violence in this country and elsewhere, with a view to identifying the most promising directions for future research in this country. Professor M. Wolfgang, Director of the Centre of Criminological Research in the University of Pennsylvania, who was co-director of research for the United States National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has agreed to collaborate in this survey as a consultant.

Decisions on further projects will be taken in the light of the survey and analysis of research on this subject already undertaken or in progress.

## B.4 THE SENTENCING OF MOTORING OFFENDERS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

UNIVERSITIES OF CAMBRIDGE (INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY)  
AND READING



Dr. R. G. Hood (Cambridge)	Grant	Dates
Miss E. Shirley (Cambridge)	£8,774 (Cambridge)	1964 - 1970
Dr. T. C. Willett (Reading)	£5,473 (Reading)	

A study of the practice of magistrates' courts in passing sentence on motoring offenders, the reasons for variations and the effect of sentences and orders.

Dr. Hood is obtaining the co-operation of magistrates in the south of England, the midlands and the north-east in studying sentencing patterns. This involves an investigation of magistrates' social backgrounds and personal characteristics and the relation of this information to sentencing practices. Dr. Willett has been studying offenders themselves in areas near Reading, Burton and Durham. This has included investigation of the effects of sentences and orders of disqualification in serious motoring offences, as well as the characteristics of offenders.

#### B.5 SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Professor J. P. Martin	Grant	Dates
	£26,493	1958 - 1970

The basis of this enquiry has been a follow-up of some 300 men convicted of certain offences committed in Reading. The main object has been to study the consequences which flow from conviction, other than the penalty imposed by the court; for example, the repercussions on the family when the father is sent to prison, the effect of conviction on employment, and the problem of living down the social stigma of offences such as sexual offences and driving under the influence of drink. A report on the employment of offenders was published in 1962 and a final report is in draft.

#### B.6 AUTONOMIC REACTIVITY IN RELATION TO CRIMINALITY

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Professor G. Trasler	Grant	Dates
T. D. McComb	£7,500	1968- 1970
A. Mills		

This project follows on from "Social Anxiety Reactions" and, like the latter, aims towards the development of a precise, operational theory of criminality. It is intended to develop and extend the original project by -

- (a) investigating more thoroughly the characteristic of "autonomic discrimination" that is, the difference between individuals in their capacity to differentiate between those cues in a social situation which should elicit an autonomic response, and those which should not;

- (b) investigating why, and in what conditions people 'habituate' - i.e. lose the capacity to respond to appropriate cues;
- (c) developing a more sophisticated experimental analogue, involving elements of stress, which will enable this group of hypotheses to be tested in more depth; and
- (d) gaining more precise (parametric) information about the autonomic characteristics of various populations of offenders.

## C. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

### C.1 A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE POLICIES AND PRACTICE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THEIR EFFECT UPON CHILDREN IN CARE

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY: SOCIAL STUDY DEPARTMENT  
YORK UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL WORK

	Grant	Dates
Professor F. Lafitte (Birmingham)	£32,000 (Birmingham)	1968-1972
Miss J. Hardie	£26,500 (York)	
Miss V. Glynn		
Miss C. Spencer		
Professor K. Jones (York)		
J. Lewis		
Mrs. G. Rosen		
M. Gladwin		

Each of the university teams is investigating certain aspects of the child care services of two local authorities. Birmingham University is studying two midlands counties, and York University two northern cities. The teams are working to a common research design.

The central feature of the investigation is a study of how the flow of cases referred to the selected children's departments during a given period is dealt with, with particular reference to -

- (a) differences in policies and practice of the services studied;
- (b) the processes whereby decisions about cases are taken; and
- (c) methods of assessing the effects on children of different policies and procedures.

The work involves studying the context in which the chosen child care services operate; the structure of statutory and voluntary services concerned with children in need; the administrative organisation and functioning of the children's departments. Detailed studies will be made of decision-making as it affects the welfare of individual children and their families, including analysis and follow-up of referrals.

## C.2 PRIVATE FOSTERING

### BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY: SOCIAL STUDY DEPARTMENT

R. Holman

Grant

Dates

£270

1967- 1970

Little research has been done on private fostering, and concern has been expressed recently in connection with private foster home placements and the operation of the Children Act 1958. The aim of this study is mainly diagnostic and descriptive. It will describe the participants and conditions within private foster homes.

It is hoped that the findings will throw light on the reasons for children being placed in private foster homes, and on whether the present law is operating satisfactorily.

## C.3 INADEQUATE FAMILIES

### BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY: CENTRE FOR CHILD STUDY

C. J. Phillips

Grant

Dates

Dr. H. Wilson

£11,000

1968 - 1971

G. W. Herbert

Mrs. A. Holman (part-time)

A study of the children of 60 "inadequate" families who have come to the notice of the local authority for suspected child neglect. Both sociological and psychological observations will be made, and the total situation of each family will be studied. The samples will be composed of two groups of families - those containing boys aged six and those containing boys aged ten - and one boy in each family will be studied intensively. In addition, each family will have at least one child under school age who will also receive attention.

## C.4 CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL CARE

### LONDON UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Professor J. Tizard

Grant

Dates

B. A. Ackhurst

£39,400

1968 - 1973

P. Moss

The first part of this research, proposed to be completed in 1971, is concerned with the structure and functioning of a sample of children's homes in the south of England. The investigation involves a representative sample of local authority and voluntary homes and hostels, and of approved schools. Emphasis is being placed on factors related to child care practices in the homes, and the primary focus of the study is on the homes as the basic units rather than on either the total child care problems of particular local authorities or the individual children who come into or out of care, although attention is also being paid to both these aspects of the situation.



The extension to the project involves two investigations -

- (a) study of current forms of residential provision in different areas for children living away from home and analysis of factors which influence demand; and
- (b) development of criteria for evaluating certain aspects of the child care service (this would include an exploration of the way in which decisions are made about particular children, in authorities in which child care policy appeared to differ).

#### C.5 CENTRAL LANCASHIRE FAMILY PROJECT

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Dr. G. Rose	Grant	Dates
T. Taylor	£15,300	1965 - 1972
T. F. Marshall		
J. McAllister		
Mrs. S. Ratcliffe		

The project has established several "action projects" for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. These consist of special youth activities directed towards the unattached or delinquent and involve intensive work with known early delinquents. A survey has been made of social problems in the area and information has been obtained about the attainments, abilities and attitudes of school-children. The project has reached a stage where it is concerned largely with the work of five school social workers. The research is financed mainly by the Gulbenkian Foundation.

#### C.6 NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL: UNIT FOR THE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ILLNESS

Dr. J. W. B. Douglas	Grant	Dates
	£18,000	1961 - 1970

This survey is being carried out by a Medical Research Unit team who are following up a sample of 5,000 children born in 1946.

The sample has been classified in terms of a variety of family occurrences such as absence of fathers from home, illness of parents, break-up of family and mothers in employment. These data are being used to construct handicap scores for family instability and parental ill-health.

Offenders in the sample have been studied up to the age of 17 years and, on the basis of information supplied by the Home Office, the total sample is being checked for offences committed between the ages of 17 and 21 years. This information will be related to handicap scores, to school progress, to family size and environment and to work record. It is hoped that a study examining social adjustment of offenders in these age groups will be possible.

#### C.7 FAMILY ADVICE SERVICES

##### NATIONAL BUREAU FOR CO-OPERATION IN CHILD CARE

Dr. M. L. Kellmer Pringle	Grant	Dates
A. Leissner	£18,000	1966 - 1970

A study of current preventive practices and schemes introduced since the Children and Young Persons Act 1963. The research includes -

- (a) an observational study of four family advice service settings operated by children's departments; and
- (b) an action research study of three experimental, community based, "detached" family advice centres, specially set up and operated by children's departments in close co-operation with the Bureau.

The aim is to study the trends and patterns so far evolved within local authority children's departments in relation to family advice services, and to evaluate new types of service employing detached workers.

#### C.8 NATIONAL STUDY OF CHILD ADOPTION

##### NATIONAL BUREAU FOR CO-OPERATION IN CHILD CARE

Dr. M. L. Kellmer Pringle	Grant	Dates
Mrs. M. J. A. Seglow	£15,200	1965 - 1970

An investigation of the problems of adoption among children included in the National Child Development Study (1958 cohort): the study was a follow-up investigation of one week's births (some 17,000 children) in Great Britain in 1958. Children legally adopted by their own parents are excluded from the investigation leaving a sample of about 250 children.

#### C.9 CONSTRUCTIVE EDUCATION PROJECT

##### NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH

Director: Dr. S. Wiseman	Grant	Dates
H. E. R. Townsend	£148,000	1965 - 1971
L. J. Westwood	(Home Office contribution)	
B. Thompson	(approximately one-half)	
Miss A. Sharrock		
T. Gilbert		
C. E. James		

The Home Office and the Department of Education and Science have jointly sponsored an extensive project of the National Foundation for Educational Research. The first aim of the project is to study all those factors (whether they operate within the school or outside) affecting the attitudes, values, interests, behaviour and attainment of the pupils, which are presumably within the power of the school staff or school authorities to control in some degree. In September 1968 the Foundation introduced into four schools, team teaching - a form of teaching in which two or more teachers have responsibility, working together, for all the teaching of a given group of pupils in some specified area of the curriculum. This is the principal prescriptive aspect of the project.

Phase I - a report based on data collected from 612 secondary schools was completed in 1968.

Phase II - Data were collected in the spring of 1967 from 45 schools including approximately 6,000 first year pupils, 5,500 fourth year pupils, 1,059 teachers and 45 heads. A Phase II report has been prepared by the Foundation but analysis of the data is not yet complete.

The Foundation plan to retest the 4th year pupil of the 45 schools in March 1970, carry out a further analysis of the data for these same pupils which was collected when they were 1st year pupils and to prepare a final report on the whole of the project.

#### C.10 VARIATIONS IN THE PATTERN OF NEED FOR AND PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES IN SELECTED LOCAL AUTHORITIES

LONDON UNIVERSITY: LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

P. Davies	Grant	Dates
A. Barton	£1,157	1968 - 1970

The aim of this project is to improve the understanding of available statistical indicators of standards of performance of local services so as to aid the central and local administrators' assessments of provision in a particular area as compared with others, and to suggest new indicators.

A draft report has been received.



C.11 THE CAMBRIDGE STUDY IN DELINQUENT DEVELOPMENT

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY - INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

	Grant	Dates
Dr. D. J. West		
Dr. D. Farrington	£96,000	1961 onwards
M. Murphy		
Mrs. S. Morrison		
Mrs. G. Gundry		

This project, originally known as the Family Development Study, aims to elucidate some of the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency and maladjustment. The original plan was for a long-term study of the progress of 411 school boys from the age of eight until the age of fifteen, with reference to the development of delinquent behaviour and other forms of social disturbance. The study of these schoolboys, who were all originally attending primary schools in the area of one local education authority, was based upon detailed examination of their personal characteristics, family background and social circumstances. A first report, following the sample up to the age of eleven, was published in 1969.

The extended project, which maintains the original aim of the study, is to follow the sample at least until the age of eighteen. This will involve collecting information concerning work history, current living circumstances, leisure pursuits and social contacts, physical and mental health, as well as the delinquent enquiry.

C.12 DECISION-MAKING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: A COMPARISON OF TWO LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS IN THEIR HANDLING OF RECENT LEGISLATION

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

	Grant	Dates
Mrs. S. M. Rhys	£1,856	1967 - 1970

The research will investigate the processes at work within the children's departments of a county council and a county borough, in relation to their functions in the field of preventive work. A study will be made of policy decisions taken since 1963, as given in the reports submitted to the Secretary of State by the two authorities under section 1(4) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1963. The project will describe and examine the evolution of general policy decisions concerned with the Children and Young Persons Act 1963, and will analyse the influences and processes involved in the production of particular decisions at particular times.

C.13 THE ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE  
CHILDREN'S SERVICE

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY : SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

	Grant	Dates
Professor E. Jaques		
R. W. Rowbottom	£15,000	1969 - 1972
Miss A. M. Hey		
Miss D. Jerrome		

The proposal for this project arose from requests from the Home Office Children's Department for assistance in developing a management training programme for children's officers and child care officers. The work will be concerned with analysis of organisation and management responsibilities of the children's service at various levels within local authorities and in the Home Office, and will involve a collaborative relationship with local authorities.

The aim is to analyse how policies are formulated and how discretion in implementing policy is allocated. The delegation of responsibility will be examined by means of detailed role analysis at each level: the collaboration of field workers will form an essential part of the research.

C.14 BLACKBURN AND ACCRINGTON JUVENILE LIAISON  
OFFICER SCHEMES

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL  
ADMINISTRATION

	Grant	Dates
Dr. G. Rose		
R. A. Hamilton	£9,400	1964 - 1970

A comparative study of the effects of juvenile liaison officer schemes and of cautioning. During 1965 nearly 500 young persons became available for interview and these were assigned to either cautioning or supervision. They have been followed up, and information about other juvenile liaison officer schemes has been collected for comparison with Blackburn and Accrington.

C.15 GROUP WORK IN A HIGH DELINQUENCY AREA

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH WORK

	Grant	Dates
Dr. C. S. Smith		
M. R. Farrant	£9,534	1965 - 1970

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a programme of detached group work, designed to reduce juvenile delinquency in an industrial area of Manchester with a high rate of delinquency and social



disorganisation. The area had a low level of organised youth activity, and a series of linked activity centres were provided for use by the spontaneous groups which frequented local cafes and street corners. The sample was taken from the 14 to 16 year old age group.

#### C.16 CRAWLEY JUVENILE RESEARCH PROJECT

Miss J. W. Mott (Home Office Research Unit)

Miss J. Wright (Crawley Juvenile Research Committee)

Grant	Dates
£22,500	1965 onwards

The Crawley Juvenile Research Committee and the Home Office Research Unit are collaborating in a research programme to study juveniles who either appear before the Crawley juvenile court or come to the attention of the police as offenders. It is a longitudinal comparative study with the following aims -

- (a) to compare the educational and social characteristics of a sample of juvenile offenders with a control sample of non-delinquent children; and
- (b) to follow-up the children in terms of further offences, social and educational adjustment, and employment history until the end of the juvenile period, i.e. until they reach 17 years of age.

A study of the sentencing process and practice of the Crawley juvenile court is included in the programme, with the full co-operation of the magistrates and the clerk of the court.

The data for the study have been collected by the Crawley police, probation officers, child care officers, health visitors, teachers, the New Towns Commission and the Urban District Council housing department.

#### C.17 UNEMPLOYMENT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

LEEDS UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION  
AND EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

M. Beeson

Grant	Dates
£8,254	1963 - 1970

The aim of the enquiry, which was transferred from Durham University in 1967, is to relate incidents of delinquent behaviour of boys with other aspects of their lives, particularly their experience of unemployment either their own, their family's, or that of their wider social group. The study has been linked with an existing longitudinal study of children born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1947.

## C.18 STUDY OF DELINQUENCY

LONDON UNIVERSITY: LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTRE

	Grant	Dates
Dr. W. A. Belson	£118,000	1961-1970
P. J. Didcott		
J. G. Cleland		
H. M. Skordis		

A series of studies of methodology concerned with the development of special techniques for eliciting from boys certain personal information (including undetected delinquent activity) important in the study of juvenile delinquency; the research potential of official documents dealing with the background of delinquents; techniques of hypothesis development; and research designs for testing hypotheses about factors and situations in juvenile delinquency.

## C.19 SURVEY OF YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING AWAY FROM HOME

CHELTENHAM YOUTH TRUST

	Grant	Dates
	£5,000	1969 - 1971
	(conditional)	

The Cheltenham Youth Trust was established to initiate an investigation into the circumstances and problems of young people in Cheltenham who are living away from home, and to implement any consequent recommendations for an improvement in community services for this 'at risk' group which has been the cause of considerable local concern. A sample of young people within the age range of 17-21 years will form the basis for a descriptive study of -

- (a) the physical and social circumstances in which these young people live; and
- (b) their attitudes towards their needs as they see them, and towards the community services that are available, or might be made available.

The investigation will be carried out with particular reference to the prevention of crime.

## C.20 APPROVED SCHOOLS AND THEIR EFFECTS

DARTINGTON HALL TRUST

	Grant	Dates
Dr. R. Lambert	£40,000	1968 - 1973
R. Bullock		
S. Millham		
P. Cherrett		

This project sets out to analyse a variety of aims, organisations and methods now existing among approved schools, and hopes to establish the effect of the different approaches so found. It will cover such things as the schools' outlook on residential treatment, and the way this outlook is embodied in a structure and mode of life; together with the influence of staffing, location, catchment, the inspectorate and the after-care system on the schools' realisation of these aims.

#### C.21 DEVIANCY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN STOCKPORT

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH WORK

Dr. C. S. Smith	Grant	Dates
Miss H. M. Cameron	£3,016	1969 - 1971

A programme of social work with adolescent girls in Stockport began in September 1968. The programme, which is mainly financed by the local authority and is operated by the Youth Development Trust (a local charity), is intended to help reduce the deviancy within this adolescent group and to prevent the social consequences which are likely to follow from it.

The research project is a pilot study for two years to: (a) define deviancy among adolescent girls in Stockport; (b) help devise techniques of identifying that deviancy; and (c) consider the most practicable and efficient research design for evaluating the social work programme, and to set up a record system based on that design.

#### C.22 THE ATTITUDES OF NATURAL MOTHERS TO THE LEGAL/ ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS OF ADOPTION

STANDING CONFERENCE OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED FOR ADOPTION

Miss L. Raynor	Grant	Dates
	£5,285	1970 - 1971

The aim of this study is to provide evidence which can be used by the Departmental Committee on Adoption in considering whether changes should be made in the arrangements by which natural mothers give consent to adoption.

A case study will be made of two groups, of approximately 50 mothers each, who have been confined in selected London and Manchester hospitals. They will be interviewed twice, once shortly before leaving hospital and then again soon after the adoption hearing. All mothers interviewed will have requested that adoption plans be made for their babies.



## D. NON-CUSTODIAL TREATMENT

### D.1 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

K. O. Hawkins	Grant	Dates
	£2,100	1966 - 1970

A study of the history and concept of parole, and an examination of the operation and effectiveness of certain foreign parole systems.

### D.2 PRE-SENTENCE STUDY OF OFFENDERS

#### INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

W. McWilliams	Grant	Dates
	£60	1966 - 1971

This study, extending over a period of five years, is designed to examine some basic features of the personality and background of a group of male offenders aged twenty and over, who, having been convicted of an offence, are remanded for a probation officer's report.

A sample of 400 offenders is being collected from the Inner London Quarter Sessions and from several magistrates' courts in the Inner London area. All these offenders will have been subject before sentence to a full social enquiry, supplemented when necessary by medical or psychiatric opinions. Those offenders who are placed on probation will be followed up until their probation orders terminate, but there will be no follow-up of those sentenced in other ways.

An interim report was published in 1968.

### D.3 VOLUNTARY AFTER-CARE

#### ROYAL LONDON PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

M. Silberman	Grant	Dates
	£10,200	1967 - 1970

The project is to examine the contribution of residential after-care to the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

The original plan was for a study of short-term hostels to be set up in London by the Royal London Prisoners' Aid Society, with suitable research provision built in from the beginning. In 1968 the hostels were not ready, so two related studies were undertaken -



- (a) an investigation of the working of the London After-Care Unit and the preparation of a descriptive report; and
- (b) a pilot study in another hostel to provide experience and develop methods for use in the project.

The project now involves a comparative study of the Gulbenkian hostel at Blackheath and the St. Martin of Tours hostel in Islington, based on observation of the two hostels and on statistics of age, turnover and reconviction rates of residents.

A detailed study is being made of residents in the Gulbenkian hostel to include information on previous history, reactions to the hostel and reconviction rates. At St. Martin's hostel the emphasis is on an observational study of the group process.

#### D.4 SOME ASPECTS OF PAROLE

##### BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC

Dr. Morris

Grant	Dates
£15,000	1969 - 1973

A study of the effects of parole on 50 parolees, with a matching group of prisoners refused parole. Particular attention will be paid to the offender's own expectations regarding parole and also to the pre-release procedures of prisons during the period between the decision of the local review committee and the release of the prisoner. The views of prison staff and probation officers involved with the sampled offenders will be sought.

#### E. CUSTODIAL TREATMENT

##### E.1 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF BORSTAL TRAINING

##### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

F. H. McClintock

A. Bottoms

Grant	Dates
£18,000	1963 - 1970

An evaluative study of the training programme of a medium security borstal. It involves looking at each aspect of training as traditionally conceived, introducing modifications that tend towards an individualised approach, evaluating the effects of this, and making a comparison of the after-conduct of boys dealt with under the old and modified regimes respectively. Data have been collected on some 300 inmates who entered the institution between January 1965 and March 1966, and the opportunity has also been taken to consider the sociology of an institution under change, to look at the administrative aspects of an attempt to develop individual training in such a setting, and to trace alterations in the attitudes of staff.

## E.2 WOMEN OFFENDERS IN HOLLOWAY PRISON

LONDON UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY -  
MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL

	Grant	Dates
Professor T. C. N. Gibbens		
Mrs. J. Prince	£19,000	1966 - 1970
Miss N. Goodman (Home Office Research Unit)		
Mrs. S. Dell		

The first part of this research involves a study of the characteristics of women sentenced to imprisonment compared with those not given institutional sentences, with particular reference to the basis and suitability of sentencing policy as applied to women. The second part investigates the use of remands for women.

The sample of women prisoners is being investigated from three points of view -

- (a) a medico-social study of one quarter of women of all ages sentenced to imprisonment or borstal training in one year;
- (b) the sentencing policy of the courts, and the use made of remands in custody for reports of various kinds: and
- (c) a reconviction study of those sentenced to imprisonment.

## E.3 A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF STYAL WOMEN'S PRISON

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL  
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

	Grant	Dates
Dr. V. G. Pons		
Mrs. J. Ward	£5,338	1965 - 1970

A general sociological study of the prison, particularly concerned with the reactions of women to imprisonment and also with inmate culture. The main method of research is participant observation to see how reality accords with ideology, supplemented by examining prisoner's records, questionnaires and interviews. It is proposed to compare the results with the results of research on women in industry.

## E.4 THE PRISON POPULATION AT WINSON GREEN PRISON, BIRMINGHAM

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Dr. R. F. Sparks  
Dr. W. E. Cavenagh (Birmingham University)

Grant	Dates
£1,180	1966 - 1970

This research consists of two related projects -

- (a) a descriptive study of 25 per cent of the inmate population of Winson Green on 26th September 1966, supplemented by a study of a sample of receptions; and
- (b) a study of the movements of prisoners in and out of Winson Green to training prisons or other local prisons.

#### E.5 THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT

DURHAM UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Professor F. V. Smith	Grant	Dates
Dr. N. Bolton	£18,200	1968 - 1972
P. A. Banister		
K. J. Heskin		

The aim of this project is to determine objectively the nature of the psychological changes occurring in long-term prisoners. Personality and attitudinal changes will be studied, and the design incorporates both cross-sectional and longitudinal methods.

The sample is selected from among men serving either life sentences or sentences of ten years or more, who were admitted to prison after 1961 and are still in prison. Within the main sample, those selected fall into four groups - new inmates; prisoners having served three years; prisoners having served five years; and prisoners having served seven years.

In addition, a small number of men admitted from 1961 onwards have been chosen for study. The sample will be tested on two separate occasions, the second at least fifteen months after the first.

#### E.6 PRISON REGIMES

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Professor J. H. Smith	Grant	Dates
R. D. King	£13,900	1968 - 1971
K. Elliott		
R. Morgan		
R. Williams		

This research aims to examine the nature of some existing prison regimes, to study how they are related to various aspects of prison social structure, and to investigate the possible consequences of prison experiences for particular prisoners. The research will provide some immediate substantive results, but is also intended as a necessary preliminary step towards an evaluation of the effectiveness of prison regimes.



## E.7 MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS

SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD,  
LONG GROVE HOSPITAL, EPSOM

Dr. J. S. Bearcroft	Grant	Dates
	£ 300	1968 - 1971

This study involves a detailed analysis of 1,000 men interviewed in Brixton Prison, most of whom were remanded in custody for psychiatric reports. The research includes an examination of treatment facilities, with particular emphasis on the success and failure rates of the treatment in mental hospitals and special hospitals. The subsequent criminal careers of those considered unsuitable for treatment will be followed up.

## E.8 USE OF PART V OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: PENAL RESEARCH UNIT

Dr. N. Walker	Grant	Dates
Mrs. S. F. McCabe	£17,000	1962 - 1970

The aims of this project are to study the previous and subsequent careers (with special attention to delinquent behaviour) of persons who are the subject of court orders under sections 60, 61 and 65 of the Mental Health Act 1959, authorising either their detention in a hospital or their placing under guardianship; and to examine a series of cases in which inmates of prisons, borstals and approved schools are transferred to mental hospitals under sections 72 or 73 of the Act. The sample comprises some 1200 men, women and children who were made the subject of orders under section 60, 61 and 65 of the Act between 1st April 1963 and 31st March 1964. More or less complete dossiers have been obtained for these cases including previous hospital careers, and progress reports from current hospitals at six and twelve monthly intervals after admission.

## E.9 MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE PRISON SERVICE

LONDON UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY -  
MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL

Professor T. C. N. Gibbens	Grant	Dates
Dr. J. C. Gunn	£108,000	1970 - 1975
P. J. Pope		
K. Soothill		

The research will examine more closely the extent of mental disorder in prison of the sort that requires and is suitable for psychiatric treatment in prison, as well as of the type which requires transfer under section 72 of the Mental Health Act 1959.



The programme consists of three studies -

#### I Remands for medical reports

The objects of this part are to study (a) the demands from the courts for medical reports on remand; (b) characteristics (psychiatric, criminal and social) of those remanded in custody for a report, including those factors which appear to influence the choice of bail or custody; (c) the extent to which National Health consultants supply reports on persons on bail, and their experience of and attitude to this part of their work.

#### II Referrals of sentenced prisoners for diagnosis and treatment

The study will collect data about social, criminal, psychiatric and medical histories of prisoners: its aims are to discover -

- (a) the proportion of prisoners referred for psychiatric treatment;
- (b) types of psychiatric treatment given to the prisoners;
- (c) types of prisoners who asked, or were recommended, for psychiatric treatment; and
- (d) progress made by those prisoners having psychiatric treatment.

#### III Psychiatric examination of a sample of prisoners

### F. DRUGS

#### F.1 DRUG DEPENDENCE AND CRIME

Dr. P. A. L. Chapple  
Miss M. E. Taylor

Grant	Dates
£6,850	1969 - 1972

This is a study of some 300 narcotic addicts seen by Dr. Chapple between 1962 and 1968. The investigation aims to describe the criminal histories of the sample; to make detailed comparisons of the type of criminal history before regular drug use, during the time of use of non-opiates (if any), and after a stable pattern of drug dependence has become established. The data will be examined to see if any type of offence, or pattern of offending, is specific to a particular pattern of drug use - e.g. do heroin users commit different types of offence from methedrine users? Information is available on the social and educational characteristics of the sample, as well as on their clinical histories.

#### F.2 YOUNG MALE HEROIN ADDICTS

Dr. A. Kaldegg

Grant	Dates
£500	1969 - 1970

This study aims to investigate by means of psychological tests, the personality traits and attitudes of 60 men aged between 18 and 26 years and grouped as follows -

- (a) heroin addicts under medical treatment by a psychiatrist;
- (b) a control group of non-addicted patients under psychiatric care;
- (c) a control group of non-patients.

Six specific hypotheses concerning the psychological characteristics of addicts will be tested.

## G. RACE RELATIONS

### G.1 ATTITUDES OF SOCIAL WORKERS TO MINORITY GROUPS

BRADFORD UNIVERSITY: SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES

Professor N. Timms	Grant	Dates
J. W. McCulloch	£6,500	1970 - 1972
M. J. Brown		

A study of the attitudes of social workers to minority groups and of the level of social work offered. Account will also be taken of the client's perceptions of his needs.

### G.2 EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE NUMBERS, COMPOSITION AND MOBILITY TRENDS OF SELECTED IMMIGRANT GROUPS

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Professor M. Banton	Grant	Dates
M. J. R. Donnan	£2,114	1970 - 1971

An exploratory study to identify the factors that influence the concentration and dispersal of immigrants, and their mobility; and to evaluate the information available to local authorities and voluntary bodies with a view to suggesting how this could be collated and improved. The study will also help to throw light on patterns of immigration, taking into account the origins and circumstances of immigration of selected ethnic groups, and of eventual settlement in the host community.

PART IV

ADDRESSES OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

## ADDRESSES OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Centre for Child Study  
School of Education  
PO Box 363  
BIRMINGHAM 15

Institute of Judicial Administration  
PO Box 363  
BIRMINGHAM 15

Department of Social Administration  
Faculty of Commerce and Social Studies  
PO Box 363  
BIRMINGHAM 15

### BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC

Department of Humanities and Social Studies  
Borough Road  
LONDON SE1

### UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

Schools of Applied Social Studies  
BRADFORD 7

### BRISTOL UNIVERSITY

Department of Sociology  
91 Woodland Road  
BRISTOL  
B38 1US

### BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

School of Social Sciences  
Kingston Lane  
UXBRIDGE  
Middlesex

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Institute of Criminology  
7 West Road  
CAMBRIDGE

### CHAPPLE DR. P A L

at National Addiction and Research Institute  
88 Beaufort Street  
LONDON SW3



CHELTENHAM YOUTH TRUST

Naunton Bank  
37 Asquith Road  
CHELTENHAM  
Gloucester  
GL53 7EJ

CRAWLEY JUVENILE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Crawley Juvenile Court  
Clerk's Office,  
County Buildings  
Woodfield Road  
CRAWLEY  
Sussex

DARTINGTON HALL TRUST

Research Unit into the Sociology of Education  
Highcross House  
Dartington Hall  
TOTNES  
South Devon

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Department of Psychology  
Kepier Terrace  
Gilesgate  
DURHAM

INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

1A Walton Street  
LONDON SE3

KALDEGG DR. A

14B Lansdowne Road  
Wimbledon  
LONDON SW20

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Department of Adult Education and Extra-  
Mural Studies  
LEEDS 2

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION  
Department of Child Development  
57 Gordon Square  
LONDON WC1

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY (Maudsley Hospital)  
De Crespigny Park  
Denmark Hill  
LONDON SE5

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL  
SCIENCE  
Houghton Street  
Aldwych  
LONDON WC2  
(see also MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL)

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Department of Social Administration  
Dover Street  
MANCHESTER 13

Department of Social Anthropology and  
Sociology  
Dover Street  
MANCHESTER 13

Department of Youth Work  
Dover Street  
MANCHESTER 13

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Unit for the Study of Environmental Factors in  
Mental and Physical Illness  
London School of Economics and Political  
Science  
Houghton Street  
Aldwych  
LONDON WC2

NATIONAL BUREAU FOR CO-OPERATION IN CHILD CARE

Adam House  
1 Fitzroy Square  
LONDON W 1P 5AH

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

The Mere  
Upton Park  
SLOUGH  
Bucks.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

Institute of Education  
St Thomas Street  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE  
NE1 MRU

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Penal Research Unit  
St Cross Building  
Manor Road  
OXFORD OX1 3TN

UNIVERSITY OF READING

Department of Sociology  
Faculty of Letters  
Whiteknights Park  
READING

ROYAL LONDON PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY LTD

56 Stamford Street  
LONDON SE1

SEYMOUR COMMITTEE

163A Seymour Place  
LONDON W1

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Psychology  
SOUTHAMPTON  
SO9 5NH

Department of Sociology and Social  
Administration  
SOUTHAMPTON  
SO9 5NH

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Department of Sociology  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF

SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

at Long Grove Hospital  
Horton Lane  
EPSOM  
Surrey

STANDING CONFERENCE OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED  
FOR ADOPTION

A. Rampton Esq. (Secretary & Treasurer)  
Gort Lodge  
PETERSHAM  
Surrey

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

Department of Social Administration and  
Social Work  
Heslington  
YORK